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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

Uruguay 1939-40 production of wheat and flaxseed forecast at 11,023,000 and 5,137,000 bushels, respectively, as compared with 15,461,000 and 4,425,000 bushels in 1938-39. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

The Netherlands 1939 estimates of specified crops reported as follows, with 1938 comparisons in parentheses: Rye 23,621,000 bushels (21,694,000), barley 6,430,000 (6,452,000), oats 31,002,000 (30,765,000), potatoes 110,330,000 bushels (103,632,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

Egyptian cotton ginnings to end of November 975,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 835,000 bales ginned to end of November 1938 from total crop of 1,728,000 bales. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

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CORRECTION: In the December 9 issue, page 602, soybean export table, figures for cake and meal and bean oil should be reversed.

VALUE OF CANADIAN FIELD-CROP PRODUCTION INCREASED

The 1939 wheat crop of Canada was valued at \$251,371,000, an increase of \$45,876,000 over the 1938 crop, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. This year's crop was 129 million bushels larger than that of 1938, but the farm price received for it declined from 59 cents per bushel last year to 52 cents this year. The oat and barley crops were about the same in size this year as last, but an increase of 3 cents per bushel in the farm price of oats and 4 cents for barley resulted in a total gain in value of about \$16,000,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively. Both production and value of the rye and flax seed crops were above those of last year, and the average farm price for potatoes was about 17 percent above that of 1938. Altogether, the gross value of field-crop production in Canada this year was estimated to be \$91,321,000 greater than that of last year.

CANADA: Estimated value of specified field crops,
1937-1939

Crop	1937		1938		1939	
	Average per bushel	Total Dollars	Average per bushel	Total Dollars	Average per bushel	Total Dollars
Wheat	1.02	184,651	0.59	205,495	0.52	251,371
Rye	0.72	4,152	0.29	3,147	0.37	5,727
Oats.....	0.43	114,093	0.24	89,335	0.27	105,764
Barley.....	0.51	42,020	0.28	28,446	0.32	33,266
Corn.....	0.64	3,466	0.47	3,614	0.48	3,887
Flaxseed.....	1.48	1,148	1.13	1,564	1.39	2,995
Potatoes.....	0.63	26,650	0.92	33,093	1.08	38,059
All field crops	-	556,222	-	544,443	-	635,764

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE INCREASED

The second production estimate for the 1939-40 Egyptian cotton crop is forecast at 1,815,000 bales of 478 pounds, which includes 37,000 bales of Scarto (linters), according to a cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This figure compares with the first estimate of 1,799,000 bales issued in October and with the final estimate for the preceding crop of 1,728,000 bales.

EGYPT: Cotton acreage, production and yield, 1939,
with comparisons

Year	Area	Production		Yield per acre
		a/	bales	
	1,000 acres		1,000 bales	Pounds
Average				
1930-1934.....	1,743		1,482	406
Annual.....				
1935.....	1,732		1,769	488
1936.....	1,781		1,887	506
1937.....	2,053		2,281	531
1938.....	1,852		1,728	446
1939.....	1,687		1,815	514

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds.

In the following table on Egyptian exports, the trend in cotton export trade is shown for the past 5 years by principal countries.

EGYPT: Exports of cotton by countries, 1935 to 1939
(Bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	Year ended July 31				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 a/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	446.9	577.7	613.3	575.6	558.5
France.....	196.3	238.0	210.1	235.4	196.3
Germany.....	133.6	151.3	139.0	231.9	216.9
Japan.....	168.7	118.5	208.6	89.4	157.5
Italy.....	143.9	82.5	115.7	119.8	111.6
British India.....	123.4	68.5	89.9	132.0	85.7
Switzerland.....	65.8	55.9	75.6	78.1	79.9
United States.....	52.9	53.0	60.8	38.5	38.7
Czechoslovakia.....	50.7	65.6	77.2	62.3	43.6
Poland and Danzig.....	37.2	34.1	33.4	43.0	44.9
Others.....	235.8	249.4	204.5	186.4	229.9
Total.....	1,655.2	1,694.6	1,828.1	1,792.3	1,763.5

Compiled from Monthly Summary, Foreign Trade of Egypt.

a/ Preliminary.

The United Kingdom has undertaken to purchase over and above its own requirements 325,000 bales that Germany and German-controlled areas would normally take.

SECOND LARGEST ARGENTINE COTTON CROP HARVESTED

Argentina harvested during the 1938-39 season the second largest cotton crop on record, amounting to 326,959 bales of 478 pounds, according to a cablegram just received from the American Embassy in Buenos Aires. The crop was planted on 1,004,956 acres, of which 840,750 acres were harvested, the largest area yet to be harvested. The yield of 186 pounds to the acre is lower than the 234 pounds obtained in 1935-36 when the largest crop of record was produced.

ARGENTINA: Cotton acreage and production, 1938-39 season, and exports January-October 1939, with comparisons

Season	Area		Production a/	Calendar year	Exports a/
	Planted	Harvested			
	Acres	Acres	Bales	Average	Bales
Average 1929-30 to 1933-34...	355,356	—	161,627	1930-1934...	118,590
1933-34.....	481,845	—	199,968	1934.....	125,044
1934-35.....	707,069	—	295,352	1935.....	167,554
1935-36.....	903,328	763,128	373,385	1936.....	226,940
1936-37.....	1,015,333	713,452	143,760	1937.....	57,559
1937-38.....	1,047,778	814,671	237,271	1938..... ^{b/}	103,132
1938-39 ^{c/}	1,004,956	840,750	326,959	Jan.-Oct. 1938 ^{b/}	90,062
				1939 ^{b/}	79,618

Compiled from official sources.

a/ In bales of 478 pounds. b/ Preliminary. c/ Final forecast.

An earlier report stated that ginning returns yielded a better percentage of lint from the 1938-39 crop than for the preceding year and that the increase was due to the greater use of selected seed imported into Argentina by the Cotton Board.

Although no figures have been released for the new crop, the General Crop and Livestock Report in November stated that 60 percent of the area intended for cotton in Chaco Territory, the principal cotton producing area, had already been planted and that the fields that had sprouted were in good condition. It further stated that in the Province of Corrientes, the second important section, an increase in acreage was expected, and that excessive moisture of the soil in the Province of Santiago del Estero had necessitated the replanting of some districts.

CHOSEN 1939 COTTON CROP SMALLER

The first cotton forecast from Chosen for the 1939 season, recently received from American Consul General C. Gaylord Marsh at Keijo shows a slight reduction to 183,448 bales of 478 pounds from the 187,922 bales produced in 1938. Upland cotton, which the Government is encouraging, yielded only 153 pounds to the acre compared with the yield of 169 pounds

the previous season. It has been reported that the prolonged drought, the worst in nearly a century, damaged cotton and other crops, particularly in the southern part of Chosen. With late rains and the use of insecticides, however, replantings brought about a substantial recovery.

CHOSEN: Cotton acreage, production, and yield per acre,
1934-1939

Season	Acreage			Production a/			Yield per acre	
	Native	Upland	Total	Native	Upland	Total	Native	Upland
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Pounds	Pounds
1934.....	147	327	474	26	110	136	85	161
1935.....	152	362	514	34	155	189	107	205
1936.....	158	402	560	37	82	119	112	98
1937.....	118	429	547	31	183	214	126	204
1938.....	114	463	577	24	164	188	101	169
1939 b/	75	521	596	16	167	183	102	153

Compiled from Chosen official estimates.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds. b/ Preliminary.

The Government is continually making plans for increased cotton production in order eventually to supply sufficient cotton for the local industry. A new scheme has been reported by the press that contemplates an increase in planted area to approximately 860,000 acres, from which a yield of nearly 450,000 bales is anticipated. The Government hopes to attain its goal within 3 years from 1940. These plans of the Government usually contain programs involving increased acreage, distribution of better seed, instruction in proper seeding methods, greater use of fertilizers, and insect control.

It has been reported also that the Government General is making arrangements to require official permission to establish ginneries, to enlarge ginning capacities, and to designate districts for ginning establishments. These arrangements are being made to assure greater efficiency in cotton marketing.

CANADIAN TOBACCO CROP ESTIMATE INCREASED

The rapid expansion in the Canadian tobacco-growing industry evidenced in 1938 was continued in 1939 when production reached a new high of 108,770,100 pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 101,394,600 pounds in 1938, and 72,093,400 pounds in 1937, according to the December 5, 1939, report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total acreage planted to tobacco in 1939 is estimated at 93,035 acres as compared with

83,575 acres in 1938 and 69,028 acres in 1937. The second estimates are higher than the preliminary figures for all types, but particularly higher for flue-cured and burley.

Approximately 75 percent of the total Canadian crop is the flue-cured type. Production of this type in 1939 is now estimated at 81.7 million pounds from 70,650 acres, indicating an increase over 1938 of 7,120 acres and 3.5 million pounds.

CANADA: Area and production of tobacco by types,
1937-1939

Types	Area planted			Production		
	1937	1938 a/	1939 a/	1937	1938 a/	1939 b/
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured.....	53,347	63,530	70,650	55,374	78,174	81,706
Burley.....	6,170	9,215	11,220	6,371	10,821	14,167
Dark air-cured c/.....	2,428	3,000	2,790	2,241	3,400	3,159
Cigar tobacco.....	4,827	5,065	4,595	5,852	6,200	5,680
Large pipe-tobacco.....	1,396	1,980	2,830	1,710	2,420	3,557
Small pipe-tobacco.....	860	785	950	545	380	501
Total.....	69,028	83,575	93,035	72,093	101,395	108,770

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

a/ Revised. b/ Second estimate. c/ Includes small quantities of fire-cured.

Over 90 percent of the flue-cured crop is produced in Ontario. A report from C. C. Taylor, American agricultural attaché at Ottawa, points out that production and marketing of flue-cured tobacco in this Province is regulated by the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario, which has individual marketing agreements with its 2,200 members (land owners excluding tenants). Tobacco buyers purchase only from Association members unless the need for additional tobacco arises. The Association assigns individual acreage quotas to its members. In each of the past 2 years there have also been about 140 nonmember growers who for the time being refused to submit to acreage control. Their tobacco is usually sold at reduced prices to a dealer. Last year about 70 of these independent growers became Association members but an approximately equal number of new growers took their places. The principal Association is attempting to acquire complete control of all flue-cured tobacco production for marketing so that the industry can be stabilized in accordance with the demand. This year the Association has announced that in connection with financing and packing of any surplus tobacco that remains unsold, nonmembers of the Association will be afforded the opportunity of having their crops handled through the Association.

Despite the marketing problem created this year by overproduction in Canada, there are signs of further expansion in 1940. It is unofficially

reported that a new tobacco area is to be started in Sunnidale Township of Simcoe County, north of Toronto, where suitable sandy soils occur but where the danger from frost is more serious.

A minimum average price of 19.5 cents per pound was established on November 28 by the Ontario Flue-cured Marketing Association. The crop has been graded by farm inspections into 17 grades. Relative appraised prices for the eight leaf grades vary from 10.93 to 43.70 cents per pound. Four cutter grades vary from 26.22 to 43.70 cents; for the two mixed grades 17.48 and 21.85 cents; and for the three grades of sand leaves from 13.11 to 21.85 cents per pound. These prices, weighted according to the quantity of tobacco in each grade, as determined by farm inspection, constitute the basis for the minimum average price of 19.5 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES 1938-39 LEMON EXPORTS SET RECORD

Exports of lemons from the United States totaled 830,855 boxes during the 1938-39 season, November to October, an increase of around 15 percent above the previous record export, which was set in the 1937-38 season, and over twice the average movement during the 5 years 1931-32 to 1935-36.

UNITED STATES: Exports of lemons by principal countries, average 1931-32 to 1935-36, annual 1936-37 to 1938-39

COUNTRY	November-October			
	Average 1931-32 to 1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
United Kingdom.....	75,320	0	268,595	278,422
Belgium.....	535	0	34,336	13,591
France.....	741	1	14,509	55,679
Germany.....	352	0	0	2
Netherlands.....	5,155	0	20,136	14,932
Sweden.....	189	0	100	0
Other Europe.....	1,301	72	3,280	7,916
Total Europe.....	83,573	73	340,956	370,442
Canada.....	224,759	213,931	343,574	453,145
Panama.....	1,749	1,764	1,432	2,413
Mexico.....	670	704	866	1,560
Newfoundland and Labrador	425	735	1,066	872
China.....	7,823	4,673	3,759	4,916
Hong Kong.....	3,125	2,903	3,231	3,524
Japan.....	19,307	15,029	2,652	41
Philippine Islands.....	6,117	5,372	6,967	6,317
New Zealand.....	6,321	7,614	7,517	4,500
Others.....	5,815	3,626	2,871	3,125
Total ex-Europe.....	276,116	256,350	378,935	460,413
Total.....	359,689	256,423	719,891	830,855

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Canada as usual was the principal market, accounting for 433,145 boxes or 52 percent of the total. The United Kingdom was second in importance with 34 percent, followed by France with 7 percent of the total. Heavier shipments to Canada and France accounted for the increase. Exports to Belgium, Japan, and New Zealand showed the severest decline during the year. During the past few seasons, exports to Japan have dropped precipitously, principally as a result of exchange and trade restrictions as a consequence of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

UNITED STATES: Exports of lemons by months, average 1931-32 to 1935-36, annual 1936-37 to 1938-39

Month	November-October			
	Average 1931-32 to 1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
November.....	14	17	8	41
December.....	14	17	11	56
January.....	20	32	17	35
February.....	29	18	18	57
March.....	41	23	33	69
April.....	39	25	62	62
May.....	48	25	93	116
June.....	43	26	141	115
July.....	59	21	87	102
August.....	25	15	91	110
September.....	25	19	60	60
October.....	23	18	100	28
Total.....	360	256	720	831

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The marked expansion in United States lemon exports in the last few years has been the result of increased takings by Canada and European countries. Europe for example, accounted for 45 percent of the 1938-39 movement, compared with an average of 3 percent for the 5 years, 1931-32 to 1935-36. Exports to Europe, however, have been very irregular. Prior to 1934-35, the movement to Europe was negligible. The imposition of sanctions on Italian lemons as a result of the Ethiopian episode led to a record movement of United States lemons, particularly to the United Kingdom, during 1935 and 1936. Shipments to Europe were severely curtailed in 1936-37 because of frost damage to the California citrus crop. During the two seasons that followed, however, United States exports reached record proportions, principally as a consequence of reduced Spanish and Italian competition.

Up to the 1930-31 season, the United States was a net importer of lemons. During the 5 years 1921-22 to 1925-26 imports exceeded exports by over a million boxes annually. Imports declined rapidly during the 1920's

as a result of heavier California production, averaging only 465,000 boxes during the 5 years 1926-27 to 1930-31. The duty on lemons was increased during the 1930-31 season and imports declined. At the same time, United States production continued to expand and, as a result, the United States became a net exporter of lemons. Production continued the marked upward trend during the 1930's, amounting to an average of 8,557,000 boxes during the 5 years, 1935-34 to 1937-38, or about 25 percent heavier than the average production during the 1926-27 to 1930-31 period. This marked upward trend in production of course has been an important factor in the rapid expansion of United States lemon exports.

UNITED STATES: California lemon production, exports, imports, and net balance of lemon trade, averages 1921-22 to 1925-26, 1926-27 to 1930-31, annual 1931-32 to 1938-39

Season	Production	Exports	Imports	Net balance of trade a/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>Average</u>				
1921-22 to 1925-26.....	5,429	205	1,339	- 1,034
1926-27 to 1930-31.....	6,805	262	727	- 465
<u>Annual</u>				
1931-32.....	7,696	235	92	+ 141
1932-33.....	6,704	152	135	+ 25
1933-34.....	7,295	238	25	+ 205
1934-35.....	10,747	546	3	+ 543
1935-36.....	7,787	634	86	+ 548
1936-37.....	7,597	256	34	+ 222
1937-38.....	9,360	720	46	+ 674
1938-39 b/.....	11,782	851	0	+ 851

Fruits and Nuts Outlook, 1940, United States Department of Agriculture.

a/ + = export balance; - = import balance. b/ Preliminary.

ASSISTANCE TO DECIDUOUS FRUIT INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African deciduous fruit industry is to be assisted during the 1939-40 season (November to June) by the Government under the terms of the South African Deciduous Fruit Regulatory Scheme, according to a report from American Consul James Orr Denby at Capetown. This program was introduced in an attempt to mitigate the serious situation that has developed in the industry as a consequence of the loss of a major portion of the export market that is expected to result from the war.

The scheme is designed specifically to (a) provide financial assistance to finance the harvesting of the 1939 crop, since normal trade credit facilities are not expected to be available as a result of the war and (b) divert as much as possible of the normal export crop into processing such as drying, canning, jam making, and wine making. Under the legislation, a total of £450,000 (approximately \$1,300,000) will be available

for loans to the industry. About £300,000 (approximately \$1,300,000) are to be used to finance the 1939 harvest and to prevent deterioration of commercial orchards. Loans to individual growers will be based upon exports during the past 2 years and an interest charge is included so that growers who are able to finance themselves will not be encouraged to utilize this appropriation.

The policy of diverting export fruit into processing, however, brought up several difficult problems. The most profitable outlet for fruit in byproducts form in the past has been in drying, but central facilities are not available in the Union on a scale sufficient to handle the volume of fruit available this year. Furthermore, many export varieties of fruit are not very suitable for processing, and, even where they can be so utilized, fruit for export costs much more to produce than the fruit normally processed. As a result, a sum of £150,000 (approximately \$600,000) is to be made available so that the central organization of the industry, the Deciduous Fruit Board, itself can undertake the actual diversion, processing, and handling of the products.

The South African deciduous fruit industry normally exports around 35,000 short tons of fruit annually, consisting chiefly of grapes, pears, plums, and apples. Practically the entire export moves to the United Kingdom. This trade, however, is dependent upon specialized refrigerated ships to carry the fruit, and indications at present suggest that a normal volume of refrigerated space will not be available this season.

SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of grapes, pears, plums, and apples, average 1932-33 to 1936-37 and annual 1937-38 and 1938-39

Fruit	Unit	Average 1932-33 to 1936-37		1937-38	1938-39
		Thousands	Thousands		
Grapes.....	Box.....	1,493	3,054	2,016	
Pears.....	Case.....	312	350	339	
	Tray a/	382	90	78	
Plums b/	Tray a/	706	949	615	
Apples.....	Case.....	115	158	119	

Compiled from Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes, Imperial Economic Committee.
a/ Single and double layer, mostly double. b/ Includes prunes.

The export portion of the deciduous fruit industry in South Africa is more important than the local trade. Production of export fruit in 1938 was valued at £791,000 (approximately \$3,164,000) while the local industry produced fruit valued at £500,000 (approximately \$2,000,000). Consumption of export fruit in the fresh form within the Union is limited by the demand within the country. The bulk of the population is non-European with limited incomes and, as a result, the domestic market has developed as a price rather than a quality market. The export fruit, which is more costly to produce and more expensive to consumers, cannot be marketed profitably within the country.

South Africa has an expanding fruit-processing industry. At present canned apricots, pears, and peaches, dried apricots and raisins, and wine are the principal products processed. Canned- and dried-fruit exports from South Africa compete with California products in the United Kingdom market.

SOUTH AFRICA: Production of specified canned fruits,
1931-1937 a/

Year	Apricots	Pears	Peaches
	<u>1,000 cases</u>	<u>1,000 cases</u>	<u>1,000 cases</u>
1931.....	23	19	27
1932.....	53	80	54
1933.....	75	78	45
1934.....	72	61	90
1935.....	64	85	58
1936.....	103	142	90
1937.....	26	75	69

Compiled from a report by the South Africa Food Canners Council, 1938.

a/ Cases of 2 dozen 30-ounce cans.

DANISH HOG NUMBERS LARGER

Danish hog numbers on November 18, 1939, were estimated at 3,230,000 head, according to a cable received from the American Legation at Copenhagen. The total number was slightly above the October estimate but there was a small decrease of 12,000 head to 239,000 in the number of bred sows. Last year there was an increase of 4,000 head in bred sows in the same period. The number of hogs in November this year, however, was 17 percent above the number in November a year ago and was larger than in any year since 1936. The number of bred sows in November was an increase of 12 percent above the corresponding estimate a year ago.

DENMARK: Number of sows and total number of hogs in November,
1932, 1935-1939

Date of estimate	Bred sows	Total hogs
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
1932 - November 19	321	4,826
1935 - November 6	278	3,318
1936 - November 21	237	3,516
1937 - November 20	190	2,981
1938 - November 19	214	2,761
1939 - November 18	239	3,230

Statistiske Efterretninger and American Legation, Copenhagen.

Probable marketings for the 43 weeks, October 6, 1939, to August 1, 1940, are estimated by the Danish Agricultural Council at 3,771,000

head, or a weekly average of 87,700 head, compared with the corresponding estimate for the same period a year ago of 3,295,150 head, or a weekly average of 76,630 head. Last year's estimate of probable slaughter was fairly accurate as slaughter for the 10-month period October 1938-July 1939 was officially estimated at 3,249,821 head. Judging by these estimates, slaughter in the first 10 months of 1939-40 should be from 14 to 16 percent above the same period a year earlier.

Bacon and pork shipments from Denmark for the 10 weeks of the war up to November 12, amounted to 81,528,000 pounds, an increase of 8 percent above the same period a year earlier. Lard exports fell off to less than half of the corresponding shipments a year ago while there was an increase of 30 percent in exports of live hogs to 24,788 head. Practically all of the bacon went to England and most of the lard and live hogs to Germany.

DENMARK: Exports of pork and bacon, lard, and live hogs, 10-week period September 2 to November 13, 1938 and 1939

10-week period	Bacon and pork			Lard			Live hogs		
	England	Germany	Total	Germany	Total	Germany	Total	Number	Number
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Number	Number	
1938.....	73,799	1,257	75,197	4,652	4,659	19,159	19,139		
1939.....	80,655	767	81,528	2,229	2,229	23,716	24,788		
Landbrugsraadets Meddelolser.									

BRITISH HOG FARMERS WARNED TO CONSERVE FEEDSTUFFS

British hog farmers have been warned by the Ministry of Agriculture that shorter supplies of imported hog feedstuffs in wartime are to be expected, according to Assistant Agricultural Attaché Alton T. Murray at London. Hog and poultry producers are advised by the Ministry of Agriculture to plan their production programs for the next 12 months on the basis that feedstuffs derived from imports will be reduced by at least one-third, compared with normal pre-war quantities. Orders were issued by the Minister of Food providing that not more than one-third of the 1939 wheat crop be used for feeding purposes.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, imports of corn, barley meal, middlings, and concentrated feedstuffs have declined. Hog raisers, therefore, must depend to a greater extent on domestic supplies of oats, barley, wheat offals, and dried beet pulp. Domestic peas and beans are being used to make up protein feed requirements.

In order to meet the increased cost of producing hogs under existing conditions, the Ministry on November 6, 1939, increased the fixed price of

hogs to \$15.08 per 100 pounds, compared with the price of \$14.07 fixed on October 13, 1939. This price is for hogs weighing up to 200 pounds, dressed weight. A deduction is made for hogs above that weight. The price has been fixed at the same level for both porker and bacon hogs, although the former usually sells at higher levels, in order to encourage the production of bacon hogs. All prices are given in United States currency using the official British rate of exchange of \$4.02 to the pound sterling.

UNITED STATES TRADE IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Pork and Lard

The United States foreign trade in pork during September and October declined to about half the monthly average for the year. The most drastic reduction occurred in imports, which fell from an average of 4.5 million pounds to less than half a million. The bulk of pork imports during the past few years have been represented by canned Polish hams, and these are expected to disappear at least for the duration of the war. The decline in exports from an average of 10.5 to 6.6 million pounds was caused almost entirely by lower shipments of bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides to the United Kingdom.

UNITED STATES: Imports and production of pork, excluding lard, and average farm price of hogs, January-October 1939, with comparisons

Year	Imports a/				Production	Percentage	Average
	Hams, should- ers, and bacon	Pork fresh or frozen	Pork pickled & other	Total b/	of pork meats under Federal in- spection c/	imports are of product- tion	farm price per lb. of hogs
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		
1929.....	2,084	4,124	2,314	8,522	6,023,286	0.14	9.33
1930.....	1,980	1,093	1,583	4,656	5,638,487	0.08	8.78
1931.....	1,979	754	1,234	3,967	5,707,530	0.07	5.83
1932.....	3,015	1,658	1,075	5,748	5,680,395	0.10	3.44
1933.....	1,672	539	703	2,914	5,932,128	0.05	3.94
1934.....	969	182	495	1,646	5,395,237	0.03	4.17
1935.....	5,297	3,923	1,274	10,494	3,493,838	0.30	8.36
1936.....	26,008	12,945	2,810	41,843	4,737,148	0.88	9.30
1937.....	47,422	20,877	6,532	74,831	4,215,634	1.76	9.48
1938 d/ ...	44,347	4,287	3,748	52,382	4,828,140	1.08	7.72
Jan.-Oct.							
1938 d/...	36,618	3,706	3,267	43,591	3,749,644	1.16	7.85
1939 d/...	35,063	1,905	2,104	39,072	4,258,717	0.92	6.55

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Imports for consumption, includes free for use as ships' stores.

b/ Actual-weight basis. c/ Pork meats include all of dressed hog carcass after excluding head bones and all fat rendered into lard. d/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, excluding lard,
January-October 1939, with comparisons

Year	Exports						Share exports are of production
	Ham and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Canned a/	Pickled	Fresh	Total b/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1929.....	125,797	149,321	18,618	44,787	13,539	352,062	5.85
1930.....	120,170	96,784	22,176	30,628	17,573	287,331	5.10
1931.....	84,835	38,409	20,447	15,789	9,547	169,077	2.96
1932.....	65,218	18,957	15,842	15,259	8,133	123,409	2.17
1933.....	78,580	21,590	19,722	16,608	14,410	150,910	2.54
1934.....	65,104	12,621	21,227	18,385	36,758	160,095	2.97
1935.....	55,380	6,311	15,464	8,276	10,208	95,639	2.74
1936.....	42,163	4,562	14,431	10,520	2,747	74,423	1.57
1937.....	39,860	2,999	12,958	9,009	4,238	69,064	1.64
1938 <u>c/</u> ...	52,216	11,343	15,886	14,082	9,255	102,782	2.13
Jan.-Oct.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1938 <u>c/</u> ...	43,518	8,489	12,895	11,362	6,047	82,311	2.20
1939 <u>c/</u> ...	51,692	11,496	13,746	12,045	22,056	111,035	2.61

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Dressed-weight basis. b/ Actual-weight basis except canned, which has been placed on dressed-weight basis. c/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports and production,
January-October 1939, with comparisons

Year	Exports						Production under Federal inspection	Share exports are of production
	Great Britain:	Germany:	Canada:	Cuba	Others	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		
1929.....	242,027	214,933	17,750	80,006	274,612	829,328	1,763,143	47
1930.....	238,988	111,847	13,207	68,083	210,361	642,486	1,521,160	42
1931.....	250,876	132,977	8,588	44,913	131,354	568,708	1,554,018	37
1932.....	236,308	157,942	5,744	22,098	124,110	546,202	1,573,460	35
1933.....	295,652	125,181	4,882	10,908	141,509	579,132	1,679,272	34
1934.....	281,150	26,608	5,355	26,348	91,776	431,237	1,340,795	32
1935.....	64,525	1,544	645	24,235	5,406	95,355	662,060	15
1936.....	63,547	6,872	2,903	31,011	6,959	111,292	992,169	11
1937.....	75,258	2,370	2,193	41,363	14,766	135,950	787,493	17
1938 <u>a/</u> ...	124,810	1,380	1,128	47,454	29,831	204,603	1,076,152	19
Jan.-Oct.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1938 <u>a/</u> ...	104,705	1,065	1,038	38,724	23,864	169,396	835,843	20.3
1939 <u>a/</u> ...	132,609	370	2,501	49,548	47,621	232,649	1,004,688	23.2

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary; exports include neutral lard from January 1, 1938.

Total lard exports from the United States during October 1939, at 19 million pounds, were nearly 6 million pounds under those of September and 5 million pounds less than the monthly average for 1939. The much reduced September exports to the United Kingdom, which usually takes about 60 percent of the total from the United States, were cut in half in October, amounting to 4.4 million pounds as against a monthly average for the year of 13.3 million pounds. So far this year, exports have represented 23 percent of total production under Federal inspection.

The reduced October shipments were partly the result of the fixing of prices for American lard in the United Kingdom at 42s.6d. per hundred-weight, or \$7.33 per 100 pounds, a figure considered by most American packers to be too low to allow for reasonable profits, and partly the result of the curtailment of imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries of all commodities not considered absolutely essential. No exports of any moment have gone to Germany this year, and even the usual small monthly shipments were discontinued in September. Rather significant increases were registered during September and October in the shipments to Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden, however, and some of this lard may have been finding its way into belligerent countries.

The portion of the exports going to Latin American countries has increased considerably this year. Whereas in 1937 monthly exports to these countries, excluding Cuba, averaged 850,000 pounds and in 1938, 1.7 million pounds, for the first 10 months of 1939 they have averaged 3.8 million pounds. The best customers this year, aside from Cuba with a monthly average of nearly 5 million pounds, are Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico. Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador also take considerable quantities.

Cattle and Beef

Imports of cattle and calves during October totaled 60,324 head, compared with less than 20,000 in September. Imports of cattle of every weight class, except dairy cows, were larger than during the previous month, with the heaviest increase being recorded in nonconcession cattle weighing between 200 and 699 pounds. Of this group, 26,325 head were entered, 24,461 from Mexico and the rest from Canada.

Imports of quota cattle weighing 700 pounds and over were also heavier in October, the first month of the final quarter. Of the 40,346 head that may be imported from Canada at the reduced duty during the last quarter, 17,744 came in during October. Only 6,663 head were permitted entry from other countries at the agreement rate during the final quarter, and the entire quota was filled early in October. In addition 3,218 head were imported from Mexico at the full 1930 duty of 3 cents per pound. The Canadian quota will be exhausted during the latter part of December if imports continue at the rate prevailing up to December 2, when 33,427 head of the quota had been entered.

The quarterly quotas for heavy cattle will be allocated in 1940 as they were for the last three quarters of 1939, that is, 51,720 head to Canada and 8,280 to other countries, with the total for the year not to exceed 225,000. It will be remembered that no such allocation was made during the period January-March 1939, and as a result, 27,089 head were imported from Mexico and 32,911 from Canada at the agreement rate.

Though the quota on calves was filled in September, 4,122 calves from Canada and 1,590 from Mexico were imported during October at the 1930 rate of 2.5 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and beef, and domestic slaughter of cattle and calves, all on dressed-weight basis, and average farm price of beef cattle, January-October 1939, with comparisons

Year	Imports ^{a/}					Inspected slaughter of cattle & calves dressed-wt. basis ^{d/}	Share imports are of inspected slaughter	Average farm price per pound of beef			
	Dressed-weight basis										
	Cattle (dutiable) ^{b/}	Cattle (dutiable) ^{b/}	Canned beef ^{c/}	Other beef	Total cattle and beef						
Head pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000						
1929.... 410,656	129,213	199,746	50,727	379,686	4,727,582	8.0	9.15				
1930.... 226,273	49,697	140,263	19,459	209,419	4,704,316	4.5	7.46				
1931.... 85,570	17,797	48,965	3,494	70,256	4,751,470	1.5	5.31				
1932.... 95,407	19,200	61,598	1,697	82,495	4,394,048	1.9	4.07				
1933.... 63,329	9,829	103,360	970	114,159	5,045,914	2.3	3.63				
1934.... 57,679	11,091	116,685	1,149	128,925	5,602,186	2.3	3.88				
1935.... 364,623	105,009	190,658	10,248	305,915	5,167,023	5.9	6.21				
1936.... 399,113	127,075	219,509	6,200	352,784	5,969,908	5.9	5.85				
1937.... 494,945	153,600	220,243	6,592	380,435	5,374,235	7.1	6.96				
1938 e/ 424,022	130,332	196,493	3,239	330,064	5,379,425	6.1	6.28				
Jan.-Oct.											
1938 e/ 330,651	92,488	164,581	2,798	259,867	4,495,403	5.8	6.27				
1939 e/ 664,339	195,795	195,181	3,929	394,905	4,445,079	8.9	6.87				

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Imports for consumption; includes free for use as ships' stores.

b/ Does not include cattle from Virgin Islands.

c/ Basis for conversion of canned beef to dressed beef has been changed from 5 to 4 pounds of canned beef = 10 pounds of dressed.

d/ Approximately 69 percent of estimated total slaughter.

e/ Preliminary.

CANADIAN BACON EXPORT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED KINGDOM

The Canadian Government has signed an agreement with the United Kingdom whereby Canada has agreed to ship bacon to the amount of 40,000 hundredweight of 112 pounds (4,480,000 pounds) each week until October 31, 1940, at \$20.18^{1/} (Canadian currency) per hundredweight (\$15.68 per 100 pounds United States currency), according to a telegram from Ottawa. Great Britain is reported as willing to take up to 50,000 hundredweight (5,600,000 pounds) weekly.

Shipments may be any type or size of Grade A Wiltshire Sides. Grade A Wiltshire Sides vary from the light type weighing 45-55 pounds to the heavy type weighing 65-75 pounds. The sizeable type weighing 55-65 is the kind ordinarily preferred on the British market and a slight deviation from this weight formerly served to place the bacon in a lower price range. A Canadian Bacon Board has been created to control shipments and to fix prices. This includes regulating the prices paid farmers according to seasonal fluctuations in the cost of hog feeding.

At the time of the Ottawa Conference in 1932 the British Government allotted Canada a bacon and ham quota of 230 million pounds. This goal has not yet been reached, but bacon exports to that country increased from only 31 million pounds in 1932 to 192 million pounds in 1937. There was a falling off in 1938 to 170 million pounds as the result of smaller hog numbers in 1937 and 1938 due to drought and scarcity of feedstuffs.

Exports were large in the month of October. The quantity reached 17,204,000 pounds or approximately a weekly average of 4,600,000 pounds. This is a little larger than the specified weekly shipments for the marketing year 1939-40 (November 1 to October 31), according to the new agreement.

Every effort is being made by Canadian producers to reach the goal set by the British Government in 1932, and it appears that exports in the 1939-40 marketing year will closely approximate 230 million pounds, provided the specified weekly average is attained.

The largest quantity of bacon shipped to the United Kingdom in any one calendar year was 241 million pounds in 1919. That year the number of hogs reported in June was approximately the same as this year. The record number of 5,069,000 head was reported in 1924.

Canadian hog numbers in June 1939 reached 4,294,000 head, an increase of 23 percent above the same date in 1938. The fall pig crop is expected to show a 32-percent increase above a year ago. This year hog numbers reached the highest level since 1932.

1/ Free on board Canadian seaboard.

WARTIME COMMODITY CONTROL MEASURESGRAIN

Practically all countries having any form of government grain control or regulation have extended or modified such measures since hostilities became imminent, particularly relating to wheat. In the importing countries, of which the United Kingdom is the most outstanding example, the authorities have lost no time in safeguarding supplies on hand and restricting exportation while at the same time looking to future needs. Exporting countries, on the other hand, have taken steps to control the marketing of their wheat. While the many legislative measures being enacted are difficult to follow and appraise for lack of complete information, there seems to be a growing tendency for governments or purchasing agents in importing countries to arrange contract deals with exporting countries to fill their grain needs whenever possible. Government permit and license systems, also exchange control, are being generally adopted, which enables control of the trade.

Most European neutral countries are affected by the British blockade and are forced to adopt virtual war-control measures. In consequence, the world grain trade is rapidly becoming "channelized" to a large extent, leaving only a small share open to normal competitive conditions of price and quality. The importing and exporting countries involved in the European war and blockade conditions are expected to account for around two-thirds of the estimated total world trade in wheat this season. As long as world wheat supplies remain large, especially in Empire countries, and shipments are possible from the Southern Hemisphere, the present European war and blockade seem more likely to hinder rather than help United States wheat exports to European markets.

This situation stands in marked contrast to the World War period, 1914-1918, when the United States was the chief wheat supplier. A number of factors account for the changed outlook at present, e.g., large crops and carry-over stocks in Canada and Australia, whereas in 1914-15 these Empire countries had small harvests (these two countries alone have export surpluses sufficient to supply world wheat needs this season or to take care of the important United Kingdom market for nearly 3 years); the currently improved shipping situation from the Southern Hemisphere enabling Europe to continue active imports from those countries; a government policy today, especially in the United Kingdom, that appears to be aimed at restricting purchases in the United States to those products (airplanes, arms, etc.) not obtainable to advantage elsewhere; a much earlier application of the British blockade in this war which affects our trade possibilities with not only Germany but most European neutrals as well; and larger production and stocks on hand in Europe today, which in turn reduce the volume and urgency of import requirements.

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, the world's most important market for imported grain, took action immediately upon declaration of war on September 3 to control all grains and grain products and to set up a national granary system adequate to meet a wartime drain upon its resources. To do this, it was necessary to husband all available stocks, increase domestic production, and make arrangements for securing overseas supplies. Authority for such wartime measures was granted to the United Kingdom Board of Trade by Defense Regulations (1939).

Control of Stocks - By the Cereal and Cereal Products (Requisition and Control) Order, 1939, effective September 4, the Board of Trade ordered all merchantable grains and their products (other than supplies in the hands of millers and small quantities on farms), to be turned over to the Port Area Grain Committees, appointed for each of the chief ports of the country and its vicinity. Every person owning grains or grain products (other than the exceptions noted) was required to make a return to the Port Area Grain Committee covering his locality. All transactions affecting such products were made subject to a license from the Board of Trade. These orders also applied to such products in transit.

Regulation of Mills - All flour and feed mills were taken under control at noon September 4 and were required to furnish information concerning their capacity and facilities. No miller was allowed to mill or deliver any grain or grain product except under license, and the production of flour was limited to straight-run. The extraction rate was set at 70 percent but was later increased to 73 percent.

Control of Wheat Flour - The price of flour was fixed and delivery of flour sold was required to be made within 7 days after date of sale. Prices of imported flour were also established and terms of sales restricted. The exportation of wheat flour and meal was prohibited, except under license.

War Risks (Commodity) Insurance - The provisions of Part II of the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, by which owners of goods in the United Kingdom were insured against King's enemy risks was made applicable to persons dealing in agricultural commodities produced by them. Insurance on such products, including all grains, was to be required, however, only when their value exceeded £1,000. If less, such insurance was made optional.

Ministry of Food - From the Food Department of the Board of Trade was set up the Ministry of Food. The functions of this organization include the acquisition of foreign and domestic supplies of essential food-stuffs, price fixing, and distribution. A schedule of prices was set up for grain and grain products on September 3, at which all imported stocks requisitioned by the Cereals and Cereals Products Order under Emergency

Powers were to be taken over. When it was found that these prices were unequal in their effect upon merchants and farmers, revisions were made. For imported grains and grain products to be used for feeding purposes, maximum prices were established on September 29. While not intended to be permanent, they represented an attempt to stabilize prices of these products at levels prevailing before the outbreak of war.

On November 6, the Cereals Control Board, set up under the Ministry of Food, issued a new schedule of prices for imported grains and their products to be used for purposes other than feeding, which were expected to prevail until conditions made further revisions advisable. Sales of all imported grains and grain products are made through offers by agents to the Cereals Control Board, subject to acceptance or rejection in accordance with usual trade practices. Purchases of overseas grains are handled by the Cereals Import Committee of the Cereals Control Board.

Domestic Production Encouraged - Through the Agricultural Development Act, 1939, British farmers growing certain grains were subsidized, according to the provisions of the various so-called Schemes set up for this purpose.

The Wheat Scheme, first enacted in 1932, guaranteed a fixed price to producers by means of deficiency payments made at the end of each marketing year (July 31) equal to the difference between a standard price and the price actually received for all home-grown millable wheat up to an amount stipulated by the Government. If the price realized equals or exceeds the standard price, no deficiency payment is received. Under emergency conditions, the guaranteed price of wheat has been increased from 45s. per quarter (\$1.02 per bushel at exchange rate of November 9) to 49s.6d. (\$1.12); of oats from 24s. to 27s. per quarter (44 to 49 cents per bushel).

Farmers are also being encouraged by subsidy to convert grasslands into cultivated acreage; they are urged to sow as much winter wheat as possible and to increase their food and feed crops.

Imported Grains Requisitioned - The requisitioning of certain imported products, among them grains, began December 1. The schedules of maximum prices for imported grains already set up, September 29 and November 6, established the upper limits for prices to be paid for requisitioned grains. The actual terms of each sale may be negotiated and an appeal made after there has been a declared basis of settlement. Foreign exchange must be provided for goods requisitioned, but if the supply of any product becomes heavy, the policy is to place that product on the list of prohibitions.

Ireland

The Government of Ireland, under date of October 13, announced that all farms of more than 10 acres must have at least 12.5 percent under

cultivation during 1940, instead of 10 percent as was hitherto required. The guaranteed price of wheat is also to be increased and loans made available to farmers for purchases of implements and fertilizer, in order to encourage an increase in the production of such commodities as wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes.

Wheat production in Ireland does not supply domestic needs despite a marked expansion as a result of Government aid in recent years. Fearful of a shortage by reason of shipping difficulties, the Department of Agriculture has formed a company with sole authority to purchase and import wheat, as well as corn. The distribution of these products will also be under Government control.

Canada

Since the World War, Canada has tried various methods of wheat marketing with a view to finding the best way to move its large crops with greatest benefit to the wheat growers. Grain boards, cooperative pools, price stabilization measures, and the open-market system have all been employed. The 1939 legislation was drafted with a view to using a combination of these systems. Machinery was set up by which farmers could market their wheat through a Government board, the open market, or wheat pools. Regulation of the grain futures market and assistance to farmers in years of crop failure were also provided. A price of 70 cents a bushel for No. 1 Northern (basis Fort William) was guaranteed to a farmer delivering up to 5,000 bushels of wheat to the Wheat Board. Any quantity above 5,000 bushels was to be marketed through other agencies. If delivered to a cooperative, the Government guaranteed an advance of 60 cents a bushel, basis No. 1, Northern, Fort William.

With the declaration of war, several emergency measures were adopted but none of importance with special reference to wheat. Policy has been directed so far toward discouraging radical changes in prices and production. The maintenance of the wheat acreage at the 1939 level is said to be desired, and steps have been taken to speed up the Government's program for taking over submarginal wheat lands.

Measures actually passed, affecting grains and other products, include the establishment of the Wartime Prices and Trades Board on September 3, and the Foreign Exchange Control Board on September 15. The former Board is authorized to make arrangements for adequate supplies of essential commodities and supervise their distribution. The latter, to which all applications for foreign exchange must be made, will control Canada's foreign trade. Trading in grain has been chiefly affected by this, in that foreign exchange obtained from the export of grain must be converted into Canadian funds at official rates announced from time to time by the Board.

Australia

War measures in Australia affecting grains have been largely limited to wheat, one of the country's important export products. The Commonwealth Government announced on September 15 that it would assume control of the forthcoming (1939-40) crop and on October 9 took over all old-crop wheat stocks, except supplies owned and stored by farmers for their own use and certain other relatively small quantities destined for specific purposes. Prices paid for wheat taken over were fixed for each State by the Australian Wheat Board, created to store and market the wheat acquired by the Government. The minimum price fixed for the 1939-40 crop is reported, as of December 9, to be equal to 48.5 cents per bushel in bags at port of shipment.

Late in September the Government, under authority of the Customs Act, prohibited the exportation of all goods, except under license, which would apply to grains other than wheat. In October, price regulations were also issued under the National Security Act, which gave the Price Commissioner power to control all goods, but a system was announced whereby traders and manufacturers could increase prices automatically without making special application to the Commissioner.

A measure to conserve Australia's foreign exchange became effective December 1, when imports from monstering countries, even from Canada, Newfoundland, and Hong Kong, were prohibited, except under special license. Other parts of the British Empire were not included. Goods to be imported will be placed in four categories, in the order of their importance, while a large number will be banned entirely. It was expected that licenses would at first be issued to importers to the extent of one-sixth of their imports during 1938.

New Zealand

Legislation and regulations were passed in New Zealand soon after the declaration of war, giving the Government power to control the amount and destination of exports of wheat and flour, as well as of other food-stuffs; to fix domestic prices, and regulate supplies and factory production. It was stated, however, in a radiogram from Wellington on September 16 that the Government had had occasion to exercise its powers in only a few instances.

France

Burdened during recent years by heavy surpluses of wheat, France at the beginning of the war had supplies on hand from the 1938 crop equal to a third or more of its average annual domestic requirements. Furthermore, the 1939 harvest, no official estimate of which has been announced, apparently approximated annual domestic needs. Importation of feed grains

may, however, be necessary this year as domestic production is barely sufficient for ordinary requirements. In 1914, France was on an import basis for wheat, and bread-ration cards were issued soon after the war started.

Control of Food - In December 1934, a law was passed setting up a "wheat security stock" to be made up of a month's wheat requirements, about 22 million bushels, to constitute a reserve for any national emergency. While intended primarily to relieve an overstocked wheat market, this law may be deemed the first food-defense measure of the present war. In April 1939, the machinery for food control was set up by a law that charged the Minister of Agriculture with provisioning the nation and its overseas possessions in time of war and established a special service under the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare for agricultural mobilization and food control. In October, the law of April was abolished and a general Provisioning Service was decreed under the Minister of Agriculture in cooperation with the Minister of War and National Defense.

Trade Regulations - As of August 28, exports of many agricultural products, including all grains, were prohibited, except to Algeria or from Algeria to France. The French Minister of Commerce and the Governor General of Algeria may grant permission for exceptions to the law. On September 12, additions were made to the list of goods, the export of which was prohibited; included in these were bread, wheat flour, semolina paste, and bran of all grains. A general decree of September 1, provided for the control of all foodstuffs with authority to fix prices and arrange for distribution. On the same date imports of all products, except gold, were prohibited, except by authority from the Minister of Commerce. Regulations of the payments made for imports or exports was undertaken on September 9. For importations, authority must be obtained from the Office of Foreign Exchange or proof given that they do not require settlement in foreign exchange. When exports are to be paid for in foreign exchange, such exchange must be delivered to the Office of Foreign Exchange within 1 month after payment.

National Wheat Board - The wheat trade of France was under monopoly control when the European war started, and minimum prices to producers had been fixed since July 1933. In August 1936, the National Wheat Board was established to control the production and marketing of wheat. The schedule of prices for September-August 1939-40 was therefore fixed, according to this early legislation; the basic price for bread wheat was 197.50 francs per quintal (\$1.22 per bushel at average rate of exchange for September). Many of the functions of the National Wheat Board were, however, done away with, by decree of October 4, for the duration of the war. The restrictions placed on acreage and production were removed, and the monopoly of foreign trade in wheat was transferred to the Minister of Agriculture. As an exceptional measure, the production tax was increased to range from 4 francs per quintal (2.5 cents per bushel) for quantities of 50 quintals or less to 18 francs (11 cents per bushel) for over 1,000 quintals.

The flour extraction rate was fixed on September 16 at 2 points above the average specific weight of soft wheat in each mill, and the price of 1938 wheat carried over by the National Wheat Board was fixed at the price prevailing during August 1939. Domestic trade in wheat, by decree of September 11, must be carried on exclusively through wheat co-operatives and registered organizations or dealers. Each producer must deliver to one receiving agency only.

Milling Regulated - Since November 1, millers have been required to keep a stock of soft wheat and flour, or hard wheat and semolina, equal to two thirds of their monthly average milling from September 1, 1938, to August 31, 1939. A subsidy, amounting to about 0.03 cent a bushel per day, is paid to millers on their excess stocks. Arrangements were made, by decree October 4, for maximum sales prices for semolina to be fixed when conditions made such a step necessary. On October 27, the maximum wholesale price, excluding armament tax was set at about 3.5 cents per pound. Measures were also undertaken, whereby France would be assured of a supply of hard wheat and semolina for the duration of the war through a quota system allocated by the Minister of Agriculture to special French, Algerian, and Tunisian groups appointed to meet the estimated quarterly requirements for semolina.

Provincial Societies - Besides measures taken to regulate the grain industry specifically, there have been formed, by decree of October 27, Provincial societies for purchasing and distributing foodstuffs in order that the provisioning of the civilian population may be facilitated. The declaration of stocks of foodstuffs was also made compulsory, and on November 1, a commission was set up in the Ministry of Agriculture to examine litigation regarding the import and export of agricultural products.

Germany

Agriculture in Germany has been under Government control since 1933. Fixed prices are paid for all grains delivered. Foreign trade is also under strict Government control. The outbreak of war has not caused any notable changes in such trade regulations, so far as is known. Most foodstuffs, however, are now strictly rationed, though bread is still an exception. Government policy in recent years has included the creation of a bread-grain reserve for emergency situations. This reserve stock now forms an important feature of the German grain supply position.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands is the second largest European market for United States wheat. Its proximity to the war zone and its dependence upon imports make it one of the most important of the neutral countries and of special concern to the world grain trade. During the war of 1914-1918, a great scarcity of such commodities as grains prevailed, with an attendant

soaring of prices. While circumstances now make importation difficult, steps were taken as early as September 30, 1938, to empower the Government through the Agricultural Crisis Act of 1933 to provide for food supplies in case of a war emergency. To check undue price advances and arrange for equitable distribution of food, cattle feed, and other commodities, several laws were passed on June 24, 1939: the General Requisition Act, the Distribution Act, the Control of Prices and Hoarding Act, and the Sea Vessels Requisition Act. The last-mentioned Act makes it possible for the Government to use the Netherlands merchant fleet to get cargoes from exporting countries at freight rates fixed by the authorities at reasonable levels and thus avoid some of the transportation difficulties experienced in the World War.

While imports of grain are still necessary, the Netherlands is in much better position at present than in 1914. Wheat and flour have been under monopoly control since 1933. Domestic wheat production has more than doubled, and the Government has built up a reserve stock of considerable size. Rye production has also expanded, and through the General Requisition Act, the Government is in position to take over all supplies of these grains as well as of barley, oats, and other feeds.

Inventory of Farm Products - Late in August the Government took an inventory of all agricultural products, livestock, and feed in the hands of farmers, dealers, and manufacturers. During the days of inventory, processing and transportation were held in abeyance.

Control of Imports and Exports of Foodstuffs - Simultaneously with the proclamation of mobilization, the importation and exportation of all foodstuffs not already under monopoly, were forbidden. Foreign trade in all foodstuffs is now controlled by various central organizations, the so-called "Centrals" of the Agricultural Crisis provisions.

Grain Purchasing Bureau - For the purchase in foreign countries and importation into the Netherlands of both food and feed, the Grain Purchasing Bureau was established as a branch of the Netherlands Field Crop Central. Connected with the Bureau are experts for each commodity or group of commodities, who represent the cooperative societies and private trade. Application for the importation and exportation of grains must be made to the Netherlands Central Agricultural Office; of flour, to the Netherlands Central Flour Office. These organizations have the power to take any measures considered necessary with regard not only to foreign trade but to the manufacture, transportation, and distribution of these products.

Provincial Food Commissioners - A commissioner has been appointed for each Province, eleven in all, who acts on behalf of the Government Bureau for Food Provisioning in Time of War through local agents to carry out purely agrarian measures. The Bureau also is charged with providing the Army and Navy with food and feed.

Grain Prices Controlled - The Rotterdam grain futures market for wheat and corn was closed on August 29. Present prices paid by the Government, c.i.f. Rotterdam, plus the monopoly taxes collected for the Agricultural Crisis fund are higher than those required from importers to whom grain is allotted for distribution. Grain prices to producers, fixed before the war began, are still maintained. It has been announced, however, that the uncertainties of the near future make it impossible to fix basic prices for the 1940 grain crop until some time next year.

Belgium

The Belgian Government purchased foreign wheat to be used as a reserve stock some months before the outbreak of the European war. Millers who imported wheat were required to acquire and keep a stock of foreign wheat, equivalent to 7.5 percent of the amount milled from February 14, 1938, to February 18, 1939. It is always a problem in Belgium to maintain a proper balance between the cultivation of grain and the production of livestock. Should the present war last several years, many pastures would probably have to be used for the growing of such crops as wheat, potatoes, and sugar beets. Larger importation of feedstuffs, as well as strong wheats for mixing, would be necessary.

To safeguard current supplies, the export of grains was prohibited except under license on August 25, and since September 10 no licenses have been issued. License fees on imports of grains and their products were abolished and since September 15 transit trade in these commodities has been under Government regulation. Maximum prices to be paid at the farm for wheat intended for milling were fixed as of September 21, at 135 francs per quintal (\$1.25 per bushel).

Further regulations of September 24, stipulated that: millers should utilize the whole wheat grain for flour; flour be of one grade only and have a content of not less than 84 percent dry matter; no wheat should be fed to animals except when judged unfit for human consumption; domestic wheat could be purchased by duly licensed millers and merchants only; certain amounts of wheat could be reserved by farmers for seed and family use; some districts should increase 1940 acreage by 50 percent over 1939 and others should cultivate at least as great an area as in 1939.

Denmark

While Denmark had not built up any reserve stocks of imported grain prior to the outbreak of the European war, home-grown grain was seasonally plentiful, as a result of good crops this year. With Government approval, the mills formed a central buying organization for the purchase of wheat and rye, and feedstuff dealers also combined to buy corn and other products. The exportation of both bread and feed grains was prohibited late in

August and on September 4 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries announced that all imports of unmilled wheat and rye must be made through duly authorized importers. On September 26, all stocks of corn and home-produced fodder came under the control of the State Grain Office. An excise tax was levied on wheat to be milled for human consumption and a duty imposed on imported flour. Revenue thus obtained is controlled by the Danish Minister of Agriculture and is to be used to prevent a rise in the price of rye bread, which is the staple bread of Denmark. Other measures designed to meet emergency conditions that affect grain include currency regulation and a reduction in the milling percentage of domestic wheat from 50 to 30 percent.

Sweden

A grain-control system has been evolved in Sweden over a period of years through various measures enacted to protect and support grain growers. Imports of wheat were subjected to various restrictions such as customs duties, milling taxes, mixing regulations, and import licenses. The regulations covering wheat flour were more drastic than those for wheat. As a result, there has been almost a cessation of flour imports and a marked decline in wheat imports.

The control of the Swedish grain trade has been exercised by the Swedish Grain Company, with which the Government made a contract each year, beginning September 1 and ending August 31. Details of the contract in force this year are not known, but modifications of former regulations indicate a relaxation of import restrictions and a tightening of export control to insure adequate supplies of grain during the war period.

As early as August 26 decrees were issued subjecting certain articles to export control and prohibiting the import of others except under license. All grains and their products were included in the export list. Effective October 9, import fees on wheat flour, wheat groats, vermicelli, macaroni, rye, and rye flour were cancelled. On October 4, the milling tax on domestic and imported wheat used in the production of flour was reduced. As an aid to farmers growing wheat and rye, loans were to be available during the period September 1 to December 31, 1939, on a basis fixed by the Government. The mixing percentage for domestic oats used in making groats and meal was reduced from 85 to 75 percent for the period October 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, it was announced on September 29. The mixing percentage for domestic wheat was unchanged for the period November 1 to December 31, at 90 percent; for rye, it was lowered from 98 to 90 percent.

Norway

A large importer of wheat, Norway, through its State Grain Monopoly had built up reserve stocks of bread grain before the war and is said to be

in the best position of all the northern countries as to foreign grain supplies. The export of wheat flour is banned at present but as far as known, there have been no official restrictions placed on the importation of wheat and flour into Norway since the outbreak of the war. A rationing system for flour, however, has been undertaken.

Finland

Decree No. 245 of September 2 prohibited the export of all cereals and milling products, except under license. On September 15, the mixing percentage for domestic grain to be used in milling was lowered from 80 to 50 percent.

Switzerland

The wheat trade of Switzerland, for many years under Government monopoly, has been featured since 1929 by the practice of imposing import quotas and maintaining fixed prices to producers. The State also provided protection to the milling industry in various ways. In recent years most of the wheat imports have been made under trade agreements, made largely with countries in which Switzerland had frozen credits.

With the advent of war, Switzerland prohibited the exportation of grains, except by permit, and set up a Federal Price Control Service to regulate market supplies in general. Since September 23, only one type of flour has been milled from wheat, rye, spelt, or a mixture of these grains, and this has to be sold at a fixed price. Steps were also taken to conserve feedstuffs, and potatoes were recommended for use in both cattle and poultry rations. On October 27, farmers were given permission to convert oats, barley, and corn into feedstuffs, where they have been produced on land they have themselves cultivated and are to be used for farm supplies.

Since the beginning of the war, the sale of certain articles of food has been forbidden. On October 27, the rationing of these foods during November was announced. Included in the list were flour, semolina, corn, wheat flakes, barley products, and oat products. In the distribution of ration cards, no distinction was made between the city and rural population and all were encouraged to build up supplies.

Italy

Encouragement has been given to Italian grain growers, particularly wheat producers, for a number of years in an effort to expand domestic production. Trade in wheat and flour is monopolized, imports and exports being subject to license. Corn and rice are similarly restricted. The advent of the war has therefore necessitated little, if any, change in the control of grain products.

Egypt

The first war measures passed by Egypt were decrees 95 and 96 of August 25, providing, (1) for a census of foodstuffs and supplies, and (2) the building up of foodstuff stocks. Under the first decree, the Minister of National Defense may order a census of foodstuffs to determine if available foodstuffs are evenly distributed. A committee was set up on September 20, to direct the census. Under the second, he has the power to order increases in stocks of foodstuffs and to ration the consumption of certain products.

The exportation of agricultural products was prohibited by decree No. 98 of August 27. Exceptions may be made only by special authority from the Minister of Finance.

Maximum sales prices of foodstuffs are required by decree of September 5 to be fixed each week by a Government commission appointed for each Province. Prices set for a Province must be posted every Friday evening and are enforced for the ensuing week by the dealers and merchants of that Province. A central commission, headed by the Minister of Commerce, establishes the basis for price-fixing, examines complaints resulting from provincial prices, watches in a general way the movement of prices, and suggests methods of preventing a rise in living costs. The list of foodstuffs first set up for which prices were to be fixed included all grains, wheat flour, and bread, but rice was later removed from the list.

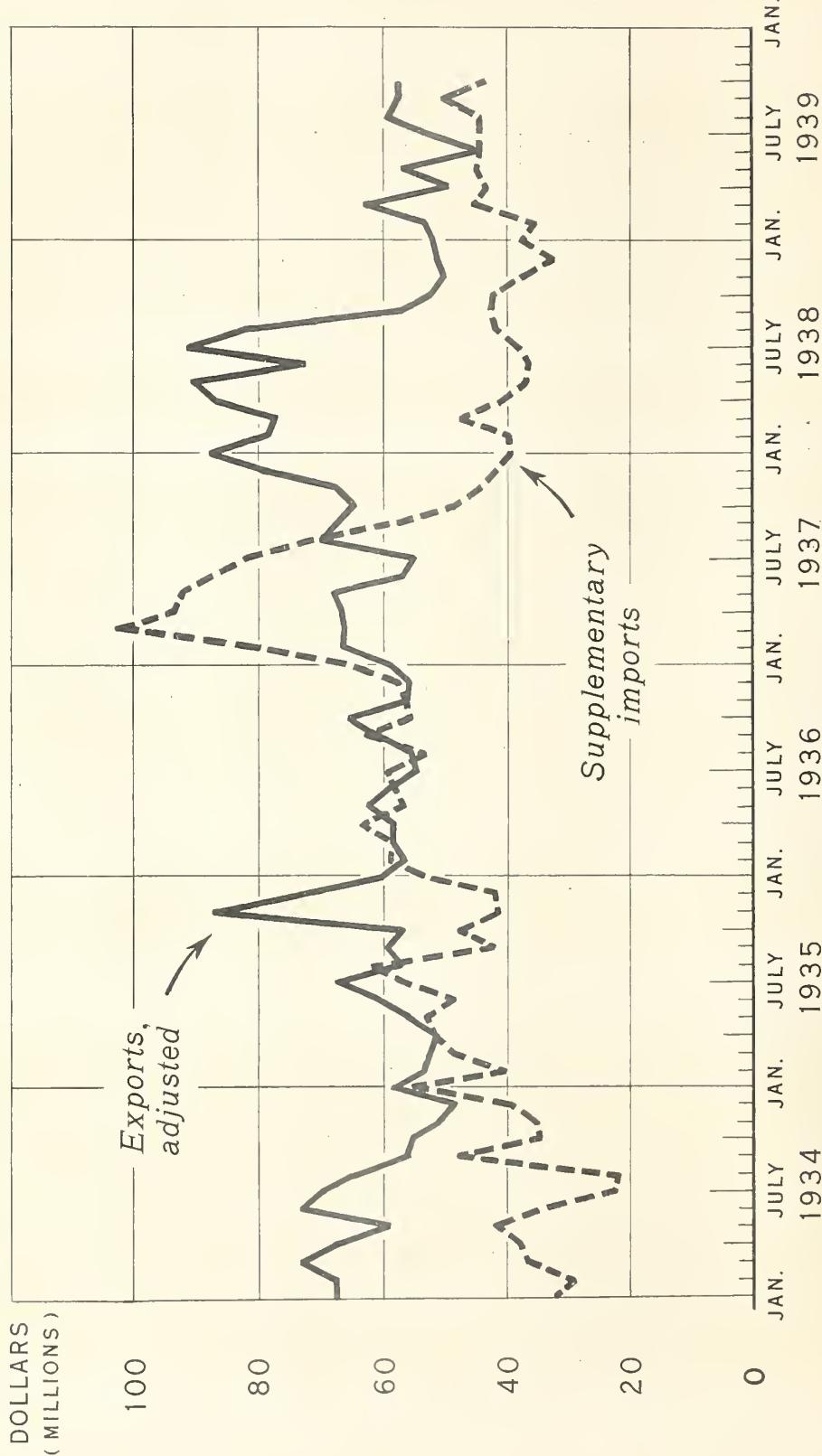
Turkey

The exportation of foodstuffs was prohibited by decrees of August 31 and September 1 and 4. On the list were wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley, oats, corn, millet, rice, cracked wheat, flour, semolina, and bran.

Argentina

Although one of the world's important wheat-exporting countries, the only Argentine legislation affecting grains resulting from the European war was the suspension of the guaranteed prices to producers for 1938-39 wheat and flaxseed on September 16. Under the minimum-price system, growers were free to sell their grain in an open market, but the Government agreed to purchase all wheat offered to it at 7.00 pesos per quintal (57 cents per bushel at the rate of exchange on December 11), f.o.b. Buenos Aires. A Grain Board was set up to purchase wheat and to store or sell it for the Government. With the outbreak of war, prices advanced above the minimum. The Government stated that the guaranty was then suspended in order to discourage speculation. Exchange control and the permit system enable the Government to closely regulate trade.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, JULY-OCTOBER

Data for United States foreign trade in agricultural products during the first 4 months of the current fiscal year continue to reflect the three major influences in evidence a month ago; namely, (1) the war in Europe, (2) the great improvement over a year ago in the cotton-export situation as a whole, and (3) the rise of United States industrial activity and consumer purchasing power. The first two factors have roughly offset each other in their effect on agricultural exports, which, therefore (as may be seen from the chart on the opposite page), failed to show the advance that had been expected from the low levels of last year. Under the stimulus of the third factor mentioned, imports of agricultural commodities have risen considerably from a year ago; although the rise has taken place largely among the exotic group of products (in this case, especially crude rubber, wool for carpets, and raw silk), imports of which complement in our national consumption the types of products that can be grown by American farmers. Relatively little increase occurred in imports of the group of agricultural products (shown in the chart) that supplement domestic supplies of United States farm products.

Farm Exports and the European War

During its first 2 months, the present war in Europe appears to have had a depressing effect on United States exports of agricultural products taken as a whole. The anticipated large wartime demand for pork products and dried fruits failed to materialize, while the anticipated wartime curtailment of the demand for fresh fruits and tobacco developed even more rapidly than was at first expected. A few United States farm exports were purchased abroad in large amounts as a result of the war (the outstanding example is soybeans, exports of which during September and October were more than 150 times last year's quantity), but the value of these export increases over last year was slight in comparison with the decreases that occurred for the major items mentioned. The war probably affected cotton exports in two ways, decreasing the outlook for total European consumption of American cotton during the current season, and, because of a fear that shipping costs may rise rapidly, increasing the proportion of the season's exports being shipped at this time of the year. Since neither of these more-or-less offsetting effects appears to have been as important as those of certain nonwar factors, it is desirable for the purposes of this discussion to consider cotton separately from other farm exports.

The value of United States exports of farm products other than cotton during September and October, the first 2 months of the war, was only about three-fourths of that during the corresponding months of 1938. The index of quantity fell from 84 to 69. (1909-10 to 1913-14 = 100. See table giving index numbers of export quantity on page 698.) The value of exports of this group of products to the four European belligerent countries (France, Germany, Poland, and the United Kingdom), markets for

about three-fifths of all United States exports of farm products other than cotton during September and October 1938, was 61 percent less during September and October this year. Increased exports of farm products (even if increased cotton exports are added) to other foreign markets, including exports up over 50 percent to Canada and more than doubled to the Scandinavian countries, were not sufficient to offset the greatly decreased shipments to the European belligerents.

Some of the leading United States export commodities for which the European belligerent countries constituted the most important foreign market in September and October last year include flue-cured tobacco (81 percent of exports went to the belligerents), hams and shoulders (also 81 percent), fresh pears (66 percent), fresh apples (60 percent), lard (53 percent), prunes (47 percent), bacon and sides (45 percent), and wheat (34 percent).

All of these commodities were exported to the belligerents in substantially lower quantity during September and October this year. The largest decline was one of 86 percent in the case of wheat. The fruit items and tobacco were next, with declines varying from 60 to 73 percent. Bacon exports suffered least among this group of products, shipments to the European belligerents during September and October this year being only 22 percent less than those a year ago.

Cotton Exports

Cotton exports, as has been mentioned, have been dominated by non-war influences thus far this fiscal year. Chief among these have been the almost complete depletion of European stocks of American cotton and the United States cotton-export-payments program. These factors appear to have much more than offset the discontinuance of direct exports to German-controlled areas; so that there was a rise of about one-third in exports during the first 4 months of the current fiscal year over the same period a year ago.

Supplementary Imports

The group of agricultural imports that supplement domestic supplies of United States farm products were 10 percent higher during the first 4 months of the current fiscal year than during the corresponding months of 1938. The increase, amounting to about 17 million dollars, was less than might have been expected in view of the improvement in domestic economic activity. A rise of 26 million dollars in imports of hides and skins was the most notable change from last year. The values of imports of sugar, wool, cattle, and bran shorts were also higher by substantial amounts. Imports of tobacco and vegetable oils and oilseeds were reduced from a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		1938	Value 1939
		1938	1939		
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
<i>Animals, live:</i>		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle	No.	1	1	99	74
Hogs	No.	b/	b/	6	2
Horses	No.	b/	b/	252	121
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	1	1	270	166
<i>Dairy products:</i>					
Butter	Lb.	893	865	241	236
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads:	Lb.	246	346	46	71
Other cheese	Lb.	264	160	50	35
Total cheese	Lb.	510	506	96	106
<i>Milk-</i>					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	15	12	11	11
Condensed	Lb.	935	1,050	101	114
Dried	Lb.	3,970	3,054	683	880
Evaporated	Lb.	8,499	11,442	559	754
Infants' foods, malted, etc...	Lb.	1,212	1,906	428	683
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	631	875	199	220
<i>Meats and meat products:</i>					
<i>Beef and veal-</i>					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,721	2,158	271	328
Pickled or cured	Lb.	2,525	3,976	224	341
Canned beef, incl. corned ..	Lb.	539	380	164	130
Total beef and veal	Lb.	4,785	6,514	659	809
<i>Pork-</i>					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,439	10,518	191	1,184
Bacon	Lb.	3,593	4,136	468	420
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	16,397	18,063	3,241	3,255
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire ..	Lb.	870	1,361	144	186
Pickled or salted	Lb.	4,855	6,326	493	520
Canned	Lb.	2,602	2,374	937	766
Total pork	Lb.	29,755	42,828	5,474	6,331
<i>Mutton and lamb</i>	Lb.	126	86	24	18
<i>Poultry and game, fresh</i>	Lb.	667	982	138	179
<i>Sausage-</i>					
Canned	Lb.	461	664	134	194
Other sausage	Lb.	394	395	86	86
<i>Other meats-</i>					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	6,895	7,069	847	744
Canned, incl. canned poultry ..	Lb.	507	756	99	127
Total meats	Lb.	43,591	59,294	7,461	8,488

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		July-October 1939	
		1938	1939	1938	Value 1939
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>Meats and meat products, Con:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	18	23	34	35
Sausage casings	Lb.	6,795	6,257	1,717	1,825
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	63,585	91,971	5,626	6,518
Oleo oil	Lb.	1,458	2,190	134	199
Oleo stock	Lb.	1,211	2,121	110	212
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	388	1,044	30	91
Tallow	Lb.	95	820	7	56
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	1,180	15,691	110	1,145
Total animal oils and fats..	Lb.	67,917	113,837	6,017	8,221
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
<u>Cotton, unmfd: (bale of 500 lb.)</u>					
Raw, except linters	Bale	1,327	1,977	64,596	99,025
Linters	Bale	90	145	1,113	1,717
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	290	102	528	144
Apples in boxes	Box	1,616	920	2,456	1,357
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	443	129	1,247	410
Grapes	Lb.	51,102	40,899	2,259	1,419
Grapefruit	Box	302	231	597	384
Lemons	Box	338	300	941	854
Oranges	Box	2,124	1,015	3,868	2,075
Pears	Lb.	114,233	66,957	4,127	2,370
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	9,356	6,252	695	498
Apricots	Lb.	20,841	25,713	2,233	2,822
Prunes	Lb.	78,903	56,459	3,362	2,659
Raisins	Lb.	67,411	85,842	3,268	4,178
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	4,914	6,686	219	276
Apricots	Lb.	16,567	25,399	1,088	1,689
Fruits for salad	Lb.	18,874	27,468	1,847	2,839
Grapefruit	Lb.	3,496	11,938	215	680
Peaches	Lb.	39,694	50,921	2,438	3,166
Pears	Lb.	25,076	37,489	1,690	2,678
Pineapples	Lb.	10,484	13,165	778	1,002
<u>Nuts:</u>					
Pecans	Lb.	2,361	1,618	333	245
Walnuts	Lb.	11,472	7,092	1,477	773

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	7,274	2,520	3,802	1,627
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	21	178	18	114
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	40,198	8,957	24,780	5,129
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	39	52	134	179
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	40,355	9,164	24,914	5,308
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	38	86	55	99
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,470	40	700	24
Oatmeal	Lb.	7,695	8,006	635	666
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	2,897	485	1,535	690
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	4,395	1,888	68	27
Milled, incl. brown	Lb.	115,548	110,244	2,884	3,441
Screenings, broken, flour, etc.	Lb.	1,729	860	32	22
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	763	1	432	1
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	27,331	13,152	21,413	8,027
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb)	Bbl.	1,101	2,140	4,437	6,549
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	641	702	2,905	2,609
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,742	2,842	7,342	9,158
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain ..	Bu.	35,519	26,509	28,755	17,185
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.ton	11	4	299	119
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	63	67	1,896	2,050
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	506	4,483	30	321
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	1,064	5,547	37	233
Corn oil	Lb.	45	30	6	3
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	124	2,192	6	138
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	1,574	4,946	129	403
Linseed oil	Lb.	427	835	41	83
Soybean oil	Lb.	1,433	2,775	118	211
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	2,887	5,532	146	207
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	3,621	205,438	61	3,077
Other oilseeds	Lb.	1,510	79	57	2
Sugar: (2,000 lb.)	Ton	25	45	976	2,769

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
<u>Tobacco, leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	163,683	95,213	66,417	23,605
Burley	Lb.	3,322	4,459	639	903
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee	Lb.	12,102	8,981	2,112	1,345
Dark Virginia	Lb.	3,116	3,211	721	768
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	1,500	1,327	331	317
Green River	Lb.	803	301	120	43
One Sucker leaf	Lb.	71	876	10	66
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	2,773	2,702	540	546
Cigar leaf	Lb.	960	254	272	132
Perique	Lb.	39	25	18	11
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	188,369	117,349	71,180	27,736
<u>Tobacco, other than leaf:</u>					
Trimmings and scrap	Lb.	198	248	9	11
Stems	Lb.	2,533	6,225	51	104
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans)	Lb.	494	634	21	26
Beans, dried	Lb.	4,905	17,489	185	745
Onions	Lb.	23,590	30,672	443	415
Peas, green	Lb.	506	353	26	20
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,386	6,036	116	264
Peppers	Lb.	149	137	6	6
Potatoes, white	Lb.	76,332	72,174	791	1,123
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	4,307	5,321	141	159
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	16,690	22,130	1,399	1,803
<u>Misc. vegetable products:</u>					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	60,037	57,805	1,275	1,365
Glucose	Lb.	14,509	16,399	380	443
Hops	Lb.	1,068	1,586	224	556
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	1,779	1,961	609	428
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				262,502	228,530
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				276,852	246,109
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				970,831	1,082,098

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 6, 1939.

b/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 175 pounds each...	No.	13	b/	220	488
175 pounds to 700 pounds each	No.	33	c/	395	801
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ..	No.	3	3	201	220
Other cattle	No.	39	86	1,890	4,942
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	88	178	2,706	6,451
Cattle, free (for breeding) ..	No.	3	4	293	350
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	15	22	2	2
Horses	No.	2	2	291	347
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	426	395	115	95
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	159	6,577	10	278
<u>Cheese-</u>					
Swiss	Lb.	4,561	5,851	1,079	1,450
Cheddar	Lb.	743	4,504	123	534
Other cheese	Lb.	14,082	13,613	2,842	2,995
Total cheese	Lb.	19,386	23,968	4,044	4,979
Cream	Gal.	d/	d/	d/	1
<u>Milk-</u>					
Condensed and evaporated ...	Lb.	195	67	20	4
Dried and malted	Lb.	37	2,003	8	91
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	1	11	d/	2
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	73	98	13	17
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	29	8	11	3
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	75	428	16	89
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	200	116	81	33
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	86	0	9	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Hides and skins, agricultural e/	Lb.	67,127	92,701	10,437	13,258
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
<u>Beef and veal-</u>					
Fresh	Lb.	536	980	.51	91
Pickled or cured	Lb.	877	823	65	59
Canned, incl. corned	Lb.	26,885	37,076	2,889	3,714
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	1	62	d/	3
<u>Pork-</u>					
Fresh	Lb.	1,038	728	175	141
Hams, shoulders, and bacon..	Lb.	13,403	10,790	3,563	2,914
Pickled, salted and other...	Lb.	819	550	223	161

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Poultry and game	Lb.	219	151	74	48
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	310	561	60	99
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	43	38	12	11
Total meats	Lb.	44,121	51,739	7,112	7,241
Sausage casings	Lb.	3,727	5,342	2,070	2,077
Tallow	Lb.	460	439	17	15
Wool, unmfd., excl. free in bond ..	Lb.	15,119	32,344	4,340	7,339
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee imported into Puerto Rico	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cotton, unmfd: (bale of 478 lb.)					
Raw, except linters	Bale	68	55	3,195	2,790
Linters	Bale	19	20	194	211
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)..	Ton	3	2	71	58
Bran, shorts, etc. (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	10	141	141	2,333
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	11	40	179	677
Total bran, shorts, etc. .	Ton	21	181	320	3,010
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2	13	17	101
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	26,694	36,799	317	337
Cottonseed	Lb.	2,147	157	17	2
Linseed	Lb.	5,816	1,641	81	23
Soybean	Lb.	4,913	5,663	63	78
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	7,747	7,950	86	67
Total oil cake and meal ..	Lb.	47,317	52,210	564	507
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state	Lb.	3,150	2,168	200	116
Currants	Lb.	2,219	1,542	135	73
Dates	Lb.	17,992	10,247	593	359
Figs	Lb.	2,751	2,460	183	158
Grapes	Cu.ft.	1	d/	2	1
Lemons	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Limes	Lb.	1,561	1,384	29	26
Pineapples-					
Fresh		f/	f/	55	81
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	21,234	40,037	1,070	1,588
Raisins	Lb.	117	130	12	11
Olives in brine	Gal.	2,043	1,822	1,521	1,410

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	d/	423	d/	156
Barley malt	Lb.	31,151	35,341	867	723
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	55	110	37	65
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	d/	1,605	d/	545
Oatmeal	Lb.	40	5	4	1
Oats, incl. oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	2	1,605	4	546
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	1,020	1,007	37	37
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	1,894	1,912	63	51
Patna	Lb.	592	55	20	1
Broken rice	Lb.	14,224	17,091	218	222
Flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	345	326	10	10
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	d/	0	d/	0
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	d/	13	d/	8
Other wheat grain	Bu.	3	d/	3	d/
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	262	914	194	565
To other countries	Bu.	1,942	2,751	1,235	1,496
Total wheat grain	Bu.	2,207	3,678	1,432	2,069
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	1	20	3	50
Free in bond for export...	Bbl.	41	36	115	82
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	2,404	3,941	1,550	2,201
Hops	Lb.	1,374	1,045	414	438
Nuts and preparations		f/	f/	5,274	5,239
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	112,644	82,874	3,094	2,029
Corn oil	Lb.	8,362	3,326	493	136
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	31,472	4,137	1,380	113
Linseed oil	Lb.	22	14	1	1
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	24,371	21,167	3,244	2,634
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	13,795	11,278	379	675
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	1,832	463	67	16
Palm oil	Lb.	85,874	92,367	2,420	1,933
Peanut oil	Lb.	6,550	632	259	47
Perilla oil	Lb.	9,790	20,239	484	886
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	260	336	107	102

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable-Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Soybean oil	Lb.	232	175	18	16
Sunflower oil	Lb.	22	0	1	0
Tung oil	Lb.	37,523	23,559	3,873	3,771
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans	Lb.	28,501	33,453	480	537
Copra	Lb.	170,858	96,910	2,718	1,468
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Eu.	4,941	3,961	6,150	4,750
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	17,574	74	239	2
Poppy seed	Lb.	3,590	1,053	247	71
Rapeseed	Lb.	4,077	2,006	113	51
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,351	2,585	131	87
Soybeans	Lb.	35	33	1	1
Seeds, except oilseeds		f/	f/	1,681	1,486
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,214	1,306	48,858	55,036
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption.	Gal.	56,208	63,439	2,315	2,202
Other molasses	Gal.	2,074	6,598	382	1,079
Total molasses	Gal.	58,282	70,037	2,697	3,281
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	25,242	22,005	14,070	12,252
Scrap-					
Product of the Philippine Is.	Lb.	1,163	3,063	124	314
Other scrap tobacco	Lb.	1,092	1,291	298	350
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	835	868	28	27
Vegetables:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	3,217	1,927	138	67
Green or unripe	Lb.	32	27	1	1
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried.	Lb.	2,363	2,990	90	121
Garlic	Lb.	534	76	17	3
Onions	Lb.	2,258	2,420	42	43
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried	Lb.	319	188	10	5
Green	Lb.	1	0	d/	0
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,877	3,591	125	67
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	69,393	110,861	1,091	1,708
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	7	55	d/	2
Turnips	Lb.	33,820	30,753	241	255
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	272	240	60	48
Peas	Lb.	72	2,451	6	93
Tomatoes	Lb.	19,832	11,054	756	449

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-October 1938 and 1939-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)					
Flax, unmanufactured	Ton	d/	1	103	501
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	d/	d/	32	13
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. ..	Ton	5	6	429	740
Total principal supplementary agricultural products				145,551	159,109
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	19,283	19,779	30,542	49,904
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond for manufacture	Lb.	29,273	47,776	5,256	8,616
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	20,334	19,910	9,922	10,462
Coffee, except through the port of Puerto Rico	Lb.	616,525	617,139	42,246	40,696
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	206,245	179,930	8,655	7,607
Tea	Lb.	27,012	29,257	5,739	6,060
Spices	Lb.	31,700	29,224	3,543	3,750
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.		f/	f/	2,980	3,946
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)					
Kapok, unmanufactured	Ton	3	2	882	580
Manila, unmanufactured	Ton	10	15	980	1,232
Sisal and henequen, unmfd.	Ton	40	42	3,375	2,990
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	6,875	23,809	1,101	4,000
Guayule	Lb.	1,729	1,673	168	163
Other crude rubber	Lb.	269,957	331,233	35,824	52,653
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	278,561	356,715	37,093	56,816
Total principal agricultural- Complementary products				151,213	192,659
Supplementary products				145,551	159,109
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				296,764	351,768
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				318,151	377,421
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .				670,146	757,299

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 a/ Corrected to December 6, 1939. b/ Less than 200 pounds each. c/ 200 pounds to 700 pounds each. d/ Less than 500. e/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. f/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-October 1938 and 1939 and October 1938 and 1939 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-October		October	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon	Lb.	7,521	8,289	1,081	777
Hams, shoulders and sides	Lb.	44,486	54,899	3,460	2,312
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	169,396	232,649	21,071	19,091
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	14,755	5,087	1,745	869
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	137,812	25,634	4,069	5,517
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	7,144	203	527	9
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	18,581	13,456	3,098	68
Milled, incl. brown	Lb.	251,617	273,723	32,065	30,140
Flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	2,016	1,371	1,205	272
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,327	1	307	1
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	77,658	61,165	3,104	1,701
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) ...	Bbl.	3,023	5,052	287	479
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Fresh -					
Apples b/	Bu.	8,858	7,340	1,520	666
Pears	Lb.	130,213	76,774	35,740	23,916
Oranges	Box	7,141	5,543	259	201
Grapefruit	Box	938	1,029	89	60
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	16,806	19,632	5,551	4,805
Apricots	Lb.	33,115	30,492	2,553	7,346
Prunes	Lb.	182,006	138,206	44,099	30,536
Raisins	Lb.	112,451	129,391	36,517	54,703
Canned pears	Lb.	55,300	67,390	12,122	18,414
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	292,310	201,151	69,870	20,603
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	42,199	38,340	4,451	2,546
Other leaf	Lb.	33,057	33,901	5,500	3,778
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	367,596	273,392	79,821	26,927
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.)	Bale	3,682	3,360	493	935

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 6, 1938.

b/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products, January-October 1938 and 1939 and October 1938 and 1939 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-October		October	
		1938 Thousands	1939 Thousands	1938 Thousands	1939 Thousands
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 175 pounds each ..	No.	43	b/	110	2
175 pounds to 700 pounds each	No.	195	c/	338	14
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	6		7	1
Other cattle	No.	87		209	18
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	331		664	35
Cattle, free (for breeding) ..	No.	8		8	1
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	49		62	1
Butter	Lb.	1,444		941	106
<u>Cheese:</u>					
Swiss	Lb.	11,243		12,233	1,395
Cheddar	Lb.	1,660		5,611	252
Other cheese	Lb.	31,520		31,406	5,371
Total cheese	Lb.	44,423		48,250	7,018
Eggs & egg products, dried	Lb.	927		982	95
Eggs & egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	431		26	0
<u>Meats:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	1,403		2,235	109
Beef, canned, incl. corned ...	Lb.	65,833		78,073	7,432
Pork, fresh	Lb.	3,706		1,905	263
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	36,618		35,063	2,309
Tallow	Lb.	1,154		891	150
Wool <u>d/</u>	Lb.	25,181		74,221	4,737
<u>Grains:</u>					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	323		371	23
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	5		2,612	0
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	e/		e/	0
Wheat <u>f/</u> (60 lb.)	Bu.	7		216	2
Barley malt	Lb.	84,752		90,626	6,876
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Copra	Lb.	428,653		309,158	46,210
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,324		14,724	1,381
<u>Oils, vegetable:</u>					
Coconut oil	Lb.	289,424		275,366	26,827
Palm oil	Lb.	229,770		235,000	33,165
Perilla oil	Lb.	25,362		43,302	2,670
Tung oil	Lb.	87,986		63,027	6,696
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.) ..	Ton	2,798		2,478	240
Molasses	Gal.	161,266		170,350	17,866
					19,827

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to December 6, 1939. b/ Less than 200 pounds each. c/ 200 pounds to 700 pounds each. d/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. e/ Less than 500. f/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, October 1939, with comparisons (July 1909-June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	September		October		July-October	
	1938	1939	1937	1938	1938	1939
	1938	1939	1937	1938	1938	1939
All commodities.....	66	81	82	62	82	69
Cotton fiber, including linters:	56	95	77	45	84	48
All commodities except cotton...	81	66	85	87	72	98
Tobacco, unmanufactured b/....	169	127	139	190	66	146
Fruits.....	402	256	252	276	260	324
Grains and grain products....	76	52	95	81	72	148
Wheat, including flour.....	41	44	84	52	42	98
Cured pork c/.....	17	17	14	19	13	18
Lard. d/	53	70	53	60	54	40
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, Montreal, and London, December 7, 1939, with comparisons.

Market and description	1939		
	December 8,		December 7
	1938	November 30	
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score.....	29.5	29.2	30.8
San Francisco, 92 score.....	31.0	31.0	31.0
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized.....	a/ 22.7	b/ 24.4	b/ 24.1
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	24.6	c/	c/
London, all sources d/	29.9	27.3	27.3

Foreign prices converted at current exchange rates.

a/ Quotation as of December 15.

b/ Quotation as of following day.

c/ Not available.

d/ Maximum price on all butter imported to wholesaler, fixed by Government; fixed price in shillings converted to United States currency equivalent at official rate of \$4.02. 1938 comparison with best Danish.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,
December 8, 1939, with comparisons

Growth	1939						
	October		November			December	
	20	27	3	10	17	24	1
American -							
Middling.....	10.59	10.61	10.35	11.24	11.52	12.22	12.90
Low Middling.....	9.43	9.53	9.44	10.36	10.63	11.49	12.17
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -							
Giza 7.....	12.40	12.58	12.30	12.53	13.04	13.82	14.45
Uppers.....	12.05	11.91	11.65	12.00	12.49	13.28	13.80
Brazilian (Fair) -							
North.....	9.84	9.95	9.69	10.60	10.87	11.65	12.33
Sao Paulo.....	10.43	10.53	10.27	11.16	11.44	12.22	12.90
Indian -							
Breath (Fully Good).....	8.84	8.95	8.82	9.51	9.88	10.53	11.24
Central Provinces							
(Superfine).....	9.33	9.43	9.30	9.98	10.35	11.00	11.71
Sind (Fine).....	8.6	8.77	8.30	9.26	-	-	-
Peruvian (Good) -							
Tanguis.....	12.10	12.19	11.93	12.77	-	-	-

Converted at current exchange rates.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1937-38 and 1938-39, and August 1-November 30, 1938 and 1939 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1-November 30	
	1937-38		1938	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	1,630	478	224	794
Continental Europe.....	3,049	1,791	917	1,000
Total Europe.....	4,679	2,269	1,141	1,794
Japan.....	729	905	364	291
Other countries.....	542	394	138	259
Total.....	5,950	3,568	1,643	2,344
Linters.....	278	206	82	127
Total, excluding linters	5,672	3,362	1,561	2,217

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

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